## SOUTHERNERS AT THE BANQUET TABLE.

The City of Richmond Feting the Delegates to the Southern Convention - Speech of Governor Wise, the Palinurus of Virginia-How the South Fools at the Idea of Dis-

maiors, dic., dic.

A complimentary banquet was given by the Board of Frade of the city of Richmond to the delegates to the Southern and Southwestern Commercial Convention, holding its session in that city, on Friday evening last. The affair came off in the large hall over the new market. Four tables, extending the belief of the room, gave accommodation to some hundred citizens. The members of the Virginia Legialature and Gov. Wise were present as invited guests. The head of the room was decorated with the American flag, in the form of an arch. corated with the American flag, in the form of an arch, having in the centre a portrait of General Washington. In the opposite gallery was stationed a band of music, and its belustrade was also decorated with flags and

the good things so liberally supplied— Mr. Wm. H. McFarlanz, President of the Farmers B. It, Richmond, called the guests to order. He said he had a duty of courtesy, kindness and hospitality to perform to many highly prized and esteemed strangers. Their city was filled with strangers from a distance whose patriotism was not to be damped or checked by the inclemency of the weather. We are all, he said, delighted and gratified at the number amongst us, and are only disappointed that we have not more. He wound up by

disappointed that we have not more. He wound up by proposing as a toast:—

The Commercial Convention—Its high aim, the elevation of the South to the proud eminence due to her geographical advantages. All the hospital delegates with a correlat welcome. Air by the band.

Gen. TRICH THIGHAM, of Md., President of the Commercial Convention, responded. As the chairman of that body, he said, to which the hospitalities of this good city have been to-day so elequently tendered, I rise for the purpose of tendering our heartfelt gratitude. If there had existed no other and stronger inducement for us to come here, the welcome which we te-day have met here would of itself more than suffice to repay us for all the come here, the welcome which we te-day have met here would of itself more than suffice to repay us for all the toils we have undergone in reaching your hospitable city. (Applause.) And yot, gentlemen, before I proceed to the discussion of a few subjects which will be brought before you on this occasion, permit me not only to return the thanks of the State to which I have the honor to belong, but to read to you a despatch received since the commencement of the entertainment, in response to a question respecting the holding of the next Southern Commercial Convention in Baltimore. The response is this:—

Aways glad to see our Southern friends in Baltimore.

And now, gentlemen, let me pass from social subjects to subjects of still higher and more important interests. The high aim of the Commercial Convention is truly described in the toast as the elevator of the South to the high piace due to her geographical position. Gentlemen, what higher aim could have caused us to assemble here? I might dilate upon the importance involved in this pregnant sentiment. The parriotism which fills every heart here, is of itself sufficient to induce any man to go on boldly and confidently in the enunciation of the sentiments which his pire the convention. There were, however, certain aims still higher in their hearts than those affecting the commercial advantages of the South. He filt it a privilege to avail himself of this occasion to speak to them plainly of matters of even desper interest than those which had brought together the convention on this occasion. There are measures, he said, in which we are more deeply concerned than the commercial prosperity of the South. (Applause.) I prefer to speak to you of such, and I do so because the occasion demands it at our hands. The time has been when there was nothing in the features of our common deatiny to engender feelings of animosity in the hearts of the men of any section. But now the feeling of mutual listrust and hostility is so streng that the national House of Representatives has been engaged two long months in attempts to organises.

[The reporter here was forced to abandon his attempts to catch the remarks of the speaker. There was no sort not order whatever observed in the hall. Ereryoody was clasting with every other body at the top of his voice, or hammering the table for watters, or cracking nuts in lartistic modes, or engaged in some other equally efficacious manner of making all sorts of noise and convision; and there had not been that considerateness which might have been expected on the part of the dinier committee to secure good positions for the reporters, and so

indispensable to the preservation of the other.

When the speech was concluded, the Chairman shifted a quarters to the centre of the room, and informed intlemen that he believed it was a social law, at least a diamer party, that all gentlemen should be seated, as hint was well received but poorly soted on. He had se honor to announce the second toast, which would be at from the lower end of the table in honor of Mary-

The State of Maryland—Washed by the same fides, fanned by a same winds, warmed by the same sun as Virginia, salm sted to one spirit, may we still share together when we must, the lumphs of war; while we san, the victories, yet more remuted of passe.

Virginia—Blessed superabundantly by nature; callyaurpasses in the beauty of her soil by that of her daughters, and in her fariness worth by that of her some. Virginia—The right hand now, as forever, of Maryland.

The next tonst was one in honer of the State of South Cerelina, in these words:—

There was no response, there being no representative present from South Carolina.

The next teast was to North Carolina, in these words:—

The next teast was to North Carolina, in these words:—
The State of North Carolina—Conservative but not tame, viginal but not factions, brave but not read, Her history accessions to the Carolina—Conservative but not tame, viginal but not factions, brave but not read. Her history access Causho knows alike how to wait and when to strike.

Mr. Hirwood responded. He was thankful that the histor of responding for North Carolina had fallen upon him to-day. His heart was filled with joy at thinking that the Oid North State was worthy of the compliment bestowed on her. She does know how to wait, and she are knows when to strike. North Carolina is for the Union. She goes always for the Union. It is a time, gentlemen, to consider the importance of the Union, not only because the existence of the republic depends upon it, but the interest of our commercial relations is involved int. Though North Carolina loves peace, she, like the rest of the South, never fears war. (Applause.) We are for the constitution and the Union, so long as they promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, but when the constitution and the Union are made means for the constitution and the Union are made means for it. The next total was to the State, then we are not for it. The next total was to the State of Louisians.—

The State of Louisians—File melliam of Commerce—Where the list and the water; the slup, steamboat and railroad: the seasonad and mountain; native and foreigner. Prodesina and Casholis; the North and the South, mingling together, refliprocally base and benefit one another.

Mr. De Bow responded—Well had it been said of Virginia that she loves that gent virginan abake hands with Virginia, the Mother of States. (Applause.) He united in those sentiment: of loyal itelling for the Union so well expressed here, and he eminded the meeting that Louisians was republican even telling to the Union less, but that she lowes the South have." Louisians had no jealousy of Virginia. New Orcass and Louisians had done their best to

eveling, as it were, the country and Boston. In conclu-don, he gave as a sentiment:—

The South—Strong in every element of moral, political and material wealth—Her sons have only to be united to maintain and vindicate those rights which have been won for them in the days which tried mee's souls in the field and in the forum. The next toast was in honor of Texas:-

The next teast was in honor of Texas:—

The next teast was in honor of Texas:—

The constellation of States.

General Genera responded, although he said he would state eight Indians and Maxisams, or even the English, than make a speech. (Laughter.) He thanked Virginis for the compliment to Texas. He said that in the days of Jackson, librusterlam was not procorfied as it is now, for them he (Green) was permitted to raise a regiment in New Orleans, and go to fillbuster in Texas. (Laughter.) He was a libruster and proud of it, and he saw no good reason why the people of this country should not make an effort to help their neighbors te the blessing of liberty, (Applause.) In conclusion, he gave—

The Southern Republic—Bounded on the Worth by Mason and Disar's inc. on the South by Patagonia—umbracing the valley of the Amazon, with all the Atricans in it. (Laughter and appunal.)

There was no response, Gen. Dade, of Missouri, having left the city.

Mr. Abrum proposed the teast to the District of Columbus:—

Mr. Ancien proposed the teast to the District of Columbis.—

The District of Columbis—The baitle ground of Southern in situations—We plant our standard here. Who will descri that flag? Air by the band.

Mr. Ould, of Georgetown, responded to the teast. He would asy for the District, that if any controversy takes place between the two sections of this country, the position she would cocupy in it is very well known. She cherishes the sentiments of the whole South, akthough she is on the Northern frontier. The point which has been made the fulcrum of slavery segitated in Congress, shall be, if it comes to that, made "the bloody ground," and it shall prove itself like the arch, the stronger for the pressure. He knew there would be, in an event of that kind, the strongest responsibility devolving upon a people holding such relations with the North as the District of Columbia did. But her people had learned to meet this responsibility. They had stared at the Medusa head and were not turned to stons. (Applause.) The South might, therefore, rely upon the District, that when the time comes they will redeem the promises they had made.

The next toast was—

Gov. Henry A. Who—The chesen navegator of the good skip Virginia—In prever storm the mide will remember her cited.

stands amid the States of the world. (Applause.) I feel pride in my ship, which not only in peace "walks the waters like a thing of life," but in war thunders like a god. I remember that when

The galley old
On the ocean foamed,
With Dacws in command,
Ironsides never struck her fing. (Applause.) And I should not be fit to be chosen as a coxawain of a cockle beat, much less the Palinurus of this find old ship. Virginia, if I allowed a spar of her to suffer. Not only should be cantahema maranaha. (Applause.) I have heard a veteran officer say that no matter how strong the enemy may be, whether a seventy-four or a hundred-and-twenty gus ship, Old Ironsides must fight; she cannot yield when once the enemy appears bfore hur. The fing of Ironsides—the fing of Old Virginia—must be cannon beoms and old ocean feels the shock of the strife, she may go down—she may be swalkowed up in the eccey see.—but going down, the fing will still be there, and shall isunt in the element of the water as it flaunts in the element of the air. (Tremendous applause.) The toats says that the pilot will remember her chart—the chart by which I am to sail is the constitution. What constitution? You have used the definite article. I will remember the constitution of the United States, and I will also remember the constitution of Virginia. (Applause.) I have, like every other pilot whose ship is well provided, more charts than one. (Laughter.) The ship sails not only over federal waters, and when I come into the State waters, I will then remember that there is another chart to steer by. (Aplause.) And, as your toast says, I will re seember and only the chart, but the compass toe. If there be anything that is amyth—anything applitual in physics—tia it that magnetism which makes the necile turn to the pole; and if there be anything in politice which is a myth, and which is appirately the chart. I say which we call the North Star, I will remember it, so help me God. (Applause.) I will remember the anchor. The anchor has no uses in the enchor. I wil clear said should cale the centre of trade. The great cause of capital here and throughout the world, is not the balance of trade, but it is the centre of trade. I don't care how many millions of dollars Lewforn may owe New York, it con't alter the fact that a Spanish milldollar is worth more in London than New York; and I don't care how many millions of dollars New York may owe Virginia, it don't alter the fact that a Spanish milldollar is worth more in New York than it is in Virginia. And the reason of it is that London is to New York what New York is to Virginia, the centre of trade. And it is absurd to think of deposing New York from her position. New York is irresistibly made, by the law of the trade winds, by the first part of the country. Philadelphia fought her for fitty years for the Country. Philadelphia fought her for fitty years for the Country. Holden had to give up the fight. After New York, Hoston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, sir, your city (turning to Gen. Tilghman), is the fourth centre of trade; and mark the fact that yeu have to coast along the Atlantic to New Orleans before you come to another centre of commerce. That is the fifth, Cincinnati is the sixth. But Virginia has no centre of commerce of her own, because she has not exerted her influence, tunnelled the mountain and rolled up the hig bend of the Ohio. (Applause.) Geatlsmen, I did not mean to make an argument or speech to night on internal improvements. But I do say here to the men of Virginia, that this State is rich enough for every son of hers to do her revarence. (Applause.) Her people have energy enough and strength enough to do her work. (Loud applause.) If you face the music with me, I will face it with you. (Lamphter and applause.) Her people have energy enough and strength enough to do her work. (Loud applause.)

mainst of storms hely mink let me judge what, is lighting for it. (Continued applause.) But let me finian the toast—

The Union, now and torever; in the storm the South must holst anchor and lie to.

Mr. Wise retired amid deafening hurras, and it was a considerable time afterwards before the party showed any disposition to cool down from the excitement occasioned by his eloquent discourse and listen to the more common place speeches of the evening.

After some time, however, the Chairman proposed the following toast in honor of the Virginia Logislature:—

The Legislature of Virginia—The people of the diste conding in the ability, talents and patriotism of their representatives, look to them with assured hope to savance the social, political and material interests consided to their charge.

Mr. McComas, the Lieutenant Governor, responded. Away forever, he seld, with future compromises. There is our compromises and one alsess under which Southern men can stand. We stand under the negls of the constitution, and if that falls us there is but one alternative left—an appeal to the God of battles. (Applause.) His respected onier had told them that have born on the Atlantic coast. He (Mr. McComas) would follow in the footateps of his illustrious predecessor, tell them that haves born in "the sugar trough" of the West, and was born in "the sugar trough" of the West, and was born in "the sugar trough" of the West, and was born on the mountain tops. He could answer for Western Viginia. While the Union is mantainable Western Viginia. While the Union of the States South of Mason and Dixon" He. The Chan Alpine will rush to the fight with thang and boanet and claymore, singing the song "The Campella are coming."

The next toast was to the Judiciary, as follows:—

The Judiciary—The bulwark against encroschments upon the charter of our liberties; the power in the republic that as what thou go and no further."

[Reponded to by a gentiemen whose mame the reporter did not loarn.]

Mr. Josson Mayo responded to another volunteer toa

The following toasts were also given, or intended to be given:—
Internal Improvements—The gatherers of aliment for commerce—Argeomer require rich and abundant nutriment.
Mississippi—Octob bales, the sure defence of New Orienas.
We rely upon this bulwark against Northern fanaties and foreign locs.
Several other volunteer toasts and speeches followed—among others, by Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, and a naval officer. But the company was indulging in a regular abundon, characteristic of the exuberance of Southern spirit, and anything like a report was utterly impossible. In fact nothing but a thorough devotion to the duties of his profession, could have enabled our reporter to have presented even so imperfect a defineation of the sayings and doings of the evening as that which we give. The banquet was altogether rich, varied, entertaining, instructive, and—the winding up particularly—highly amuning. The company dispersed at half-past 10 P. M., the band playing, with questionable tasts, under the circumstances, the delictors air of "Love Not."

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Brig Wm. H. Saford Sunk by the Ice. THE CAPTAIN, HIS WIPE AND TWO CHILDREN, MATS. TWO SEAMEN AND COOK, DEC WASD WITHIN A FRW

A painful accident occurred yesterday morning in the Fast river, near Wallabout bay, whereby eight persons were drowned within a few feet of above, and a valuable brig, laden with molasses and sugar, was sunk to the

brig William H. Safford, of Bangor, Me., Capt. Christopher Smith, master, came up the bay and dropped anchor in the East river, between Old Slip and Fulton terry. the East river, between Old Slip and Fulton serry.

The tide was very strong, and after the
best bower was let down, the cable parted and
the vessel drifted towards the Navy Yard, and was not
brought up until anther anchor was thrown out,
when she stopped within a few feet of the dook near the gas works adjoining the Navy Yard. This was about 3

A little while after the vessel was brought up, the tide turned, and soon ran with great violence, bringing with it masses of floating ice, a piece of which eventu-ally struck the Safford with great force, and stove in her bow in the vicinity of the timber ports, when she began

who, when he became aware of the danger, called up the crew, who rushed on deck, but too late to be of any service. One of the seamen who was saved states that when he sprung out of his hammock he found himself up to

he sprang out of his hammock he found himself up to his knees in the frozen water, and the vessel during that short time in imminent danger of sinking. Though there were but ten persons on board the brig, the greatest confusion immediately prevailed, as they knew not what to do, and could not realize until too late the extent of their danger; and when at length it became evident they were going down, no are could be found with which to out away the yawi, that was made fast to the vessel by a heavy cable. While the seamen were the vesses by a newy case. While the seamen were tugging at the rope, in vain endeavoring to out it losse, Mrs. Smith, the master's wife, and her two shiften, who were in their night clothes, entered the yawl, when the vessel lurched and went down stern foremost, sucking down in the vortex all but two of the persons on board, and it is presumed that they were too much chilled before they returned to the surface to make any serious effort for life. Besides, the ebb tide was running impetuously at the time, and it would have required mmer to make the shore under any circum

rushed for the foremast and made their way to the cross-trees, which, fortunately, reached the surface of the water when the vessel touched bottom. There they remained for nearly two hours, chilled to the very marros by the cold wind and the frozen water, which reached up to their middle, and in momentary danger of being dragged under, should the brig turn over on her side. Several vessels passed, but none of them heeded their ories, and the Peck slip ferryboat came very near them,

About 6 o'clock the seamen were fortunate attract the attention of Lieutenant McComb, the officer us, and he despatched the gunner, John M. Ballard, in a dingy, with four men, to their assistance, when they were taken from their uncomfortable and dangerous pos and brought on board the North Carolina in an exhaust-ed condition. A few minutes after they were taken from

a doctor, and on application of the proper remedies re-covered, and told substantially the story given above.

Mrs. M. Smith, his wife. Two children of the above, a girl twelve years of age, and a boy five years old.

Alexander Bremzer, seaman. Henry Williams, seaman The cook, (colored,) name unknown-Total 8.

dollars, and gave it to the two rescued seemen.

Brewer, near Bangor, in Maine, where he was much respected. This was the first time he had taken his wife there was a large cargo on board of sugar, in the hold, and molasses on deck. This vessel sailed from Boston, where her crew was shipped, some four months ago, to Demarara, where her cargo was taken on board; she stopped at Attakapas, La., on her the cargo; the vessel belonged to Captain Smith and D. W. Pierce, of Bangor, Me. The whole circumstance is most painful, the more so as the parties had just return ed from a long voyage, and were to all appearance, when

The mate's trunk and the logbook of the vessel were picked up yesterday afternoon. The brig had two boats, but both were lashed so firmly that they could not be cleared in time to use them. The longboat was on deck

the ice, and at three o'clock yesterday morning was out through by the ice and sunk. The captain, his wife, two children and three men were drowned. Two men were shved by a boat from the United States ship North Caro-

parted by the force of the ice and the flood tide, when she drifted to the vicinity of the Navy Yard, and was brought to by her best bower. This was at 3 A. M. of the 4th instant. All on board, except the cantain, then repaired to their berths, and at 6 A. M. it, was discovered that she was filling very fast, with the water up to the lower berths. All were aroused and went on deck, and lower berths. All were aroused and went on deck, and the vessel immediately went down. Her tops were not entirely submerged, and two men named, William Brown and Frank Ryder, (mariners) got into the cross trees. They were atterwards rescued by a boat from the receiving ship North Carolina, which went out in charge of Mr. Hallard, the gunner. They were brought on board the ship in an almost exhausted condition, but soon revived under the skillful treatment of Doctor Aberrathy, surgeon of the ship. All the others on board of the brig pertahed. These were the Captain, named Smith, his wife and two childrenone a girl aged eleven, and the other a boy, four years of age. The names of the crew were alexander Brimmer, Henry Williams and the sook, colored. The latter was shipped in Demarara. All the others were shipped in Boston, whence she salled on her outward passage, and are supposed to be Americans. The captain belonged to Frankfort, Maine. The vessel halled from Bangor; was about seven years old, and 350 tons. The wife of the captain was an estimable woman, and the two children exceedingly intelligent. Their ories for help were heard by people.

A schooner came down the North river to day, cut through by the ice and full of water, (name not yet known,) and drifted down the bay. She had square bales of cetton and naval stores on deck. Supposed to be from North Carolina. Her name is said to be S. C. Stebbins.

AGCIDENT TO THE SCHOOLER WHILL LEWIS, The schooner Wm. Lewis, arrived yesterday from Aux Cayes, while anchored under the Hook on the night of the, 3d and while towing up the bay yesterday was so much damaged by the ice as to cause the vessel to leak about two thousand strokes per hour. She was towed to the city by steaming Titan.

SCHOONER RECERT SUNK.

The schooner Becket, Hamilton, of and from Washington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores, while lying at anchor off Jersey City yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, was struck by a large field of ice the schooner Fanny Currie, outward bound, and remainfield of ice came upon her, knocking her down on her beam ends, and cutting her through, when she immedi-ately filled. She was then cleared from the Fanny Currie and drifted down the bay. All hands were saved by

no damage. THE PACKET SHIP YORKSHIRE DRIVEN ON SHORE THE PACEST SHIP YORKSHIME DEIVEN ON SHORE— DAMAGE TO THE FERRY BOATS, STO.

Our rivers and bays are very much obstructed with drift ice, which has been the cause of considerable damage to shipping. The pecket ship Yorkshire, Captain Marshall, from Liverpool, was towed up to Jersey City on Sunday evening and anchored there. During the night large fields of the came down, and on Monday morning the ship lay on the rocks near Fort

ing the night large fields of ice came down, and on Monday morning the ship lay on the rocks near Fort Columbus, with her stern lifted four feet and aground amidships. The ship was anchered in the North river in compliance with the laws of the Castle Garden Emigrant Association; but we de not believe for one mousent, that they expected this ship or any other passenger vesel would heattate to transgress the law when the state of the rivers is considered. The steaming Levisathan has since landed the passengers at pier No. 2 East river, most of whom are in a very destitute condition, having barely elothing sufficient to cover them. The Yorkshire was got off yesterday afternoon by the steaming Levisathan and towed to Jersey City.

The beats plying across the East and North rivers have been necessarily very irregular. The only boats that have made regular trips during the whole of the "toy term" are those on the Division evenue ferry, running from Grand street in this city to the foot of South Seventh street, Williamsburg. The South ferry had but one boat on during Sunday.

The Staten Island ferry, of course, ran but one boat, and it is not expected they will have any more, until some philanthrophic party rauses and repairs the Columbus, or until the weather will allow them to use their summer ones.

Interesting from Albany.

NEW YORK CITY MATTERS—RIGHTS OF WOMEN—IS SCHUYLER COUNTY CONSTITUTIONAL!—MORE TRAVELLING COMMITTERS WANTED—CONTESTED SEATS
—CANAL CLAIMANTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

ALRANY, Feb. 4, 1856. The difficulty in the office of Commissioner of Streets in the city of New York has reached the Legislature, and the Hon. Daniel Mehan has given notice that he intends

The charter of the city is also attracting some notice and Mr. Red intends to introduce a bill authorizing a convention to revise the city charter of New York. It seems that the difficulties which have ever existed in the manner of adopting a charter, have prevented the legalizing of one satisfactory to the people, and it is worthy of consideration whether a delegated convention is not the most proper body to prepare a charter. The voter should be allowed the privilege of deciding whether a million should be spent in such manner.

The officers of the New York regiment of Mexican Volunteers are to be presented each with a sword, if the Hon. Mr. Woods can obtain the consent of the Legislature. There has been during the last six or seven sessions o

to them.

The Committee of Ways and Means are not prepared to extend extra pay to the survivors of the war of 1812.

Another railread test is to be made in the House. Mr. Jenkins (K. N.) promises a bill compelling railroad companies to adopt minimum rates of freight during suspension of canal navigation. Mr. J. is opposed to the Albany bridge.

Jenniss (R. N. ) promises a bill compelling railroad companies to adopt infimum rates of freight during suspension of canal navigation. Mr. J. is opposed to the Albany bridge.

The rights of women are confided to the care of Mr. Nothrop, of the House. If that gentleman fails to obtain all the rights which are thus demanded, then it will be useless for Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Rose and others to agricate the subject any longer. The petitions are referred to the Judiciary Committee for an opinion. A report from Judge Foot is awaited with considerable interest.

A resolution has been adopted in the House requesting an opinion from the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of the law erecting the county of Schuyler. Mr. Cushing is a resident of fompkins county.

Mr. Northrop made an attempt to raise a tra-cilling committee for five—three of the P. uses and two of the Secale—to investigate the concilion of all the savings banks in the Sate, some one hundred in number. It would, no doubt, be a pleasure jannt exceedingly well enjoyed at the expense of the State. Mr. N. thinks there are millions of deposits unaccounted for, and he wants to ferret them out. The resolution may pass the House, but the Senate will intercept it.

Bank Superintendent Cock is empowered to draw up a bill containing full, just and accurate provisions for taxing corporate property. The project could not be placed in more able hands.

The case of Brandreth vs. Ferdon remains without action. The committee of the Senate having the matter in charge, will, in the course of a few days, and after the Barr and Bickles case is disposed of, proceed to Westchester county to take testimony on Brandreth's side. It was proposed that Judge Robertson, of Westchester, should take deponitions; but for some reason or other he was not to be trusted. The winesses on the side of Mr. Ferdon, living on the west side of the river, are to be brought to this city at the expense of the State.

The Sewardites here, both in and out of the Legislature are jubilant at the ele

Fred Bougiass has the Assembly Chamber to-morrow evening.

James M. Cook, present Superintendent of the Banking Pepartment, has disposed of all his stock in various banks, as the law disqualities him from holding the office while being interested personally in the business of banking. Some of his stocks brought a premium of nearly fifty per cent.

In addition to the Canal Board and Board of Appraisers now already established, it has become indispensable that another body of liquidation sizuald be established. The demands for canal damages are accumulating so enormously every year that it has become a matter of impossibility for both the above Boards, tegether with the Logislature, to adjust canal claims. This being a new Senate, new State officers, and new members of the House, the lobby, thinking their old rejected claims are not known, are bold and persevering in their attacks upon the canal fund. The famous combination at Rochester is allent as yet, though the Canal Appraisers are expected to report in a day or two.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALRANT, Feb. 4, 1866.

By Mr. BROOKS—Favorably on the bill to amend the Act for the more effectual prevention of fires in New

nile Delinquents was received.

By Mr. HAISTAD—To incorporate the New York Hydro-

By Mr. HAISTRAD—To incorporate the New York Hydropathic Medical College.
By Mr. Strucks—To enable the Supervisors of the country of New York to raise money by a tax.
COMMITTEE ON THE LIQUOR LAW.
The following committee on the Governor's message, so far at it relates to the Prohibitory law, was appointed:—Messers. Bradford, Cuyler, Brooks and C. P. Smith.
BILLS PASSED TO A THERD EXAMING.
To extend the charter of the Orange County Mutual insurance Company.
To pay the expenses of the Harbor Commission.
To amend the act relative to taking the testimony of persons out of the State.

GAYAL CLAIMS.
Mr. Wadsworm moved that the Committee on Claims be directed to obtain full written information from the Canal Beard before making their report.
The motion was tabled by consent.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 4, 1856.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. For the purification of the elective franchise.

For the erection of new countries, to be called High-

Against the employment of convict labor in the manu-

facture of hats.

THE PARKERS' HANK OF STUBON.

The bill to amend the articles of association of the Farmers' Bank of Hudson was reperted upon faverably.

SOTICES OF MILLS.

By Mr. DESIRES—To enable the Buffalo Orphan Asylum to participate is all the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the charitable institutions of the State.

By Mr. Merza—To abolish the office of Commissioner of Streets in New York city.

By Mr. Guerr—To incorporate the New York Harmonic Association.

Association.

By Mr. A. J. Mines—To abolish the office of Commissioner of Streets and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in New York city, and to create a new office, with increased power.

A bill to provide for a charter convention in New York city was introduced.

Mr. NORTHRUP moved that the Secretary of Street report to the Assembly the names, vocablest, sapitals, &c., of all the savings banks in the State. Adopted.

CANAL CLASS.

year's date be referred to the Canal Board to report.

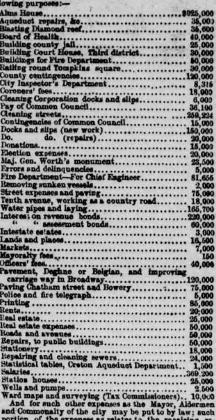
Mr. A. Woods wore street to the Canal Band to report. Lake over sweet was the Legislature present the officers of the New York Volunteers in the Mexican war with swords. Adopted.

Mr. R. H. S. HTDS moved that the Attorney General report as to the constitutionality of the act erecting the county of Schnyles. Laid over.

Mr. Foor moved that the late Comptroller be requested to report a bill relative to the assessment of corporations. Passed.

Mr. Normers called up the resolution authorising the appointment of a joint committee to investigate, during the recess, the affairs of all the sevings banks in the State.

The annual Tax bill for the City and County of New York provides for the raising of \$3,486,944 for the fol



Repairing and cleaning sewers.

Statistical tables, Creton Aqueduct Department. 1,500
Salaries. 25,000
Wells and pumps. 25,000
Ward maps and surveying (Tax Commissioners). 10,000
And for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city may be put to by law; such portion of the expenses as relates to the repairing, repairing and cleaning streets in that part of the city lying south of the line running through the centre of Forty-second street, shall be assessed only on that part of the said city lying south of the line running through the centre of Forty-second street, shall be assessed only on that part of the said city lying south of said line.

Also, further sums of \$823,500 for expenses of the Police Department, \$300,307 on real and personal estate within the lamp district, for the expense of lighting the city, and \$415,923 \$3 to be applied towards defraying the deficiency on taxtion for the year 1856.

Fire in Eightmann Street, -On Sunday afternoon, be-between three and four o'clock, a fire was discovered in between three and four o'clock, a fire was discovered in Christ church, in Fighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The fire was first discovered by the section, Mr. Gibert Radan, issuing from around the gas pipe in the body of the church. On the slarm being given, considerable excitement was raised around the gase pipe in the described and extinguished before it had done much damage. On examination, it appears that one of the floor joists had been inserted into the wall leaving but on brick (four inches,) between it and the inside of the flue; the heat worked its way through the morter and set fire to the beam. The church was built under contract by Mr. John Gallier, the mason work was done by Frazer & Pierson, and Mr. Frank Wills was the architect. The church was insured for \$20,000 in the Beekman, Iorillard and Clutton Insurance Companies. The damage will probably amount to \$10. The case is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

terday noon, an alarm of fire was given for she Third dis-trict, caused by a fire being discovered in a stable at No. trict, caused by a bre being discovered in a stable at No. 10.2 Charles street. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and soon extinguished the fames. The stables were occupied by H. C. Bailey and D. C. Wheeler & Co. Their loss will be about \$50; no maurance. The stable belonged to Badleson & Nash, who estimate their loss at about \$150; no insurance. The fire was first discovered in the hay loft, but its origin was not ascertained.

AMITY PLACE.-The alarm of fire for the Fourth district, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, originated range of the house No. 4 Amity place. It appears that the house has been vacant for several days, and that the new occupant, Mrs. Mary Elwell, told her cirl to make a fire in the range. The water in the pipes being frozen, it is supposed that the heat of the fire thawed the ise in the water back, and then turned it into steam, when, not firding vent, it exploded, bursting the range into fragments, and throwing the coals and pieces into the face and against the person of the servant girl, Elizabeth Moran, who has received some very severe injuries. She was conveyed to her residence at No. 297 Mulcerry street.

FIRE IN LINES STREET.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the wire fence manufactory of John B. Wickersham, 61 Lewis street. Damage trilling.

RESCUED FROM DECONNING.—On Saturday night last a watchman, name unknown, on board the ship Adriance, at the mouth of the Atlantic dock, fell in between the wessel and the wharf. He was resound by Capt. Bart-lett, of the bark Damon, and Benjamin Snow, a man be-longing to his vessel. The man was speechless for half an hour, and it was more than an hour of rubbing, rolling and stimulating, before he recovered sufficiently to move himself. His limbs were much frosen, and he would not have lived three minutes longer in the water.

ing of the Common Council last evening, a number of remonstrances against the proposed running of the cars remonstrances against the proposed running of the cars on Sunday were presented, appended to which were about 700 signatures. They oppose the running of ears on that day: first, because it would depreciate property in the outer wards, by affording facilities for the conveyance of the rowdy portion of our population and that of New York into their midst on that day. Secondly, that the passage of cars would disturb the quiet of their homes, and annoy attendants at church; and thirdly, they deem the running of cars as a descration of the Sabbath, and detrimental te public morals. The remonstrances were referred to the Raliroad Committee, which was instructed to report in two weeks, and then to be made the special order of the evening.

Jersey City Intelligence.

THE FOURTH WARD SPECIAL ELECTION—RE-NOMINATION OF ALDERMAN TYRIZH.—The special election for the choice of an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the recent ex-pulsion of Alderman Samuel R. Tyrrell, takes place to pulsion of Alderman Samuel R. Tyrrell, takes place to-day. For a week past, a trial of the charges on which he was expelled has been going forward before a committee of the American Council of the Fourth ward, of which he is a member. Last evening the committee reported reso-lutions vindicating him from those charges. Mr. Tyrrell was then renominated by the meeting, which was largely attended, for re-election to-day to fill the seat from which two weeks ago he was expelled.

New York Know Nothings.

Office of the Grand Berentart, 15 Nasac Minder,
Naw York, Feb. 4, 1856.

To the Councils of the State of New York Restricts:—Your delegates to the State Council of
New York are hereby notified that the regular annual
meeting of the State Council will be held in the city of
Canandaigus, county of Ontario, on the 25th February.
A full attendance is carneatly requested.
Important business will come before the Convention.
Among other matters the election of officers for the ensuing year. ruing year.

Fach delegate will please come prepared to give a full

Papers friendly please copy. H. FARKINGTON, Secretary of State Council of New York. Secretary of State Council of New York.

Nawal Intelligences
The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. steamer Powhaun, when she sailed from Singapore, on the 13th of November, for Norfolk, tonohing at the Inic of France, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helses and St. Thomas:—Captain Wm. P. M'Clusey; Lieutedinits R. R. Pegram, H. Rolande; Acting Lieutenants J. W. Bennett, R. B. Lowry, J. H. Carter; surgeon, C. D. Maxwell; satistant surgeon, A. Sohriver; purser, J. C. Eldredge; master, E. Y. M'Cauley; leot, marines, J. H. Jones; carpenter, J. Dhin O. Butler; salimater, G. Parker; acting gunner, T. P. Roach; acting beatswain, G. Baily; capitain's clerk, Samuel R. Creig; purser's clerk, T. C. Dudley; marter's mate, J. H. Bandall; chiaf engineer, George Lewell; second sasistants, J. Farren, G. Glébon, W. H. King; third assistants, W. B. Staam, M. Kellogg, H. Fauth, L. Apnold. Fassenger, Lieut. Oliver S. Glébon.

Things at the City Theatres. Bussion's Trustes—Frant Arrangance or Mr. McVicoma—This gentleman made his first appearance, since his return from England, at Burton's, last night, playing "Sam Patch in France." The house was full, and Mr. McVicker had a very cordial reception. We could obtain no very clear idea of the plot of the piece which was chosen as the vehicle for his talents. There is a heavy steward, in boots—an interesting young woman, who is pursued, with a view tol matrimony, by a condensital walking gentleman, in red tights—two mild old gentlemen, who were not very well informed as to the works set down for thom—a pert soutrette—and around the ustakirts we have the sonventional Yankee, whe talks all the time, says some very good things, and some not so good, east chickens in the most extraordinary manner, wears an astonishing coat, a remarkable hat and eccentric trowsers; makes love to the soutrette, saves the lives of numerous persons tive of Yankee parts we have ever seen. His style to revely heard so much hearly laughter even in this idea're, where the audience is always kept in the joiliest of humors. As a comedian, Mr. McVloker seems to have all the elements necessary to success, together with much judgment and nice discrimination. He stands in the front rank of American artists, and has a brilliant career before him. He plays in the same piece to night, and "The Serious Family" will be added, with Mr. Burton as Aminadab Sleek. BROADWAY THEATRE-MINS JANE COOMERS, -"LOVE'S S

fice" was done here last night, with Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., as Matthew Elmore, and Miss Jane Coombes as Mangaret. This young lady has had, we understand, some experience on the stage, but is nevertheless comparatively new to the boards. She is a blonde, with a pleasant that lady's peculiarities, which we had considered as blemishes. For example, Miss Combes is altogether too lavish of gestures which are not always else on the stage except herself. Her voice needs severe training before its modulations can be musical, and deligate in sudden transitions, which are neither made criticise a performance of this part, analytically. Whether the actress be good or bad, she has the sympathy of ther the actress be good or bad, she has the ayments, the audience throughout the play, which is an exceedingly good one. The author has almost ensured her access, by making it the only character in the piece that eminence. She has a good step at the Broadway them and we are glad to see that the management evince a willingness to give native talents chance. Mr. Wallack's Matthew Elmore was very effective, but a little teahighly colored to suit our tasts. The andieses seemed highly pleased with the performance, and the seplance was hearty and frequent. This evening, "The Strapper," in which hiss founds and Mr. Wallack the principal parts, and "The line of les," the last the less place of the girls which has been produced this sea-

"powerfulty" of whiskey. Instead of giving up to despair, the hungry couple amuse themselves by eating imaginary dinners, eracking jokes, talking sentiment, acting generally as unlike hungry people real life as possible. The audience with the eating of a mythical dinner by the jocose cou who dispose of choice soups, fowl and patties with great gusto, and turn up their aristocratic noses at ter bot without coxcombs, and they presumed to be starv the while. Their misfortunes are terminated by a fri they are about to discuss more substantial viands, in the shape of sausages and bread. The piece was well acced, and has the merit of being original in its treatment. It has the appearance of being a scene from a more potentions play, and this leaves an impression with the audience as unsatisfactory as the dinner the hungry gruple pretend to eat. This piece is understood to be written by Mr. O'Brien, author of "A Gentleman freun Ireland," the "Sister," and other successful plays. "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" will be played again the evening, with the "Village Doctor" and the "Dowager." Wood's BROADWAY VARISTIES was opened for the first time last evening, and a large audience were in attend-

Wood's Broadway Varieties was opened for the first time last evening, and a large audience were in attendance to witness its inauguration. The interior of the house has been handsomely painted and decorated, the stage widened, and the tout ensemble new presents a number of very substantial looking cupids, in garments alarmingly scant for the season, reposing on what appears to show banks, but are intended to represent clouds. It has however, very pretty. The great objection to the remains to two heurs' headache. This should be looked to. The Louiss Marsh delivered the following opening address, which was well received:—

Louisa Marsh delivered the losses which was well received:—
My! what a brilliant gathering is here!
How my heart throbe and head turns round! O, deard
Why did I show myself before the curtain?
But, pehaw! you'll not discourage me, I'm certain;
And so I'll e'on shape off this silly diszinces,
Brace up my nerves and straight proceed to business.

Brace up my nerves and straight proceed to business.

And so 'Il e'on shake off this silly diszinose,
Brace up my nerver and straight proceed to business.
And so 'Il e'on shake off this silly diszinose,
Brace up my nerver and straight proceed to business.
And first, kind rribnds, per anit me to inquire
if you do not this temple that radmire?
is it not worthy of the head that planned it?
But not the spirit of the age demand it?
For children have their rights as well as grown fellow.
And there is not a cynic but will say
They have undoubtedly the right to play—
Especially when striving by their action
Te give their grown up neighbors satisfaction.
This we will surely do, and for the rest
I know our managers will strive their best
To please the fancies of their different patrons,
Belice, beaux, old bachelors, widows, mades said makes
Our house is organised, though much I fear

To please the fancies of their different patrees, Belles, beaux, old bachelors, widows, maids and matrees. Belles, beaux, old bachelors, widows, maids and matrees. Our house is organized, though much I fear A sorry Speaker they're elected here; One who has not the elequence of Banks—Searce words, indeed, to stammer forth her thanks; Yet she was chosen, for our firm supporters. Care not for Banks as long as they have quarters. But I must finish. If I read aright
The expectant faces upturned here to night, I see on each the plainly written face
That if I'd win their favors, I must set.
Yes, actions, and not words, must prove us brise,
So fer a while, my gentle friends, adieu!
The plece performed was the romantic spectacle of the "Naiad Queen," which, with the exception that the machinery was occasionally toe slow, the children sometimes too fast, passed off very well, and was loudly applauded by the audience. The play was well mounted, and the main ary evolutions, dreadful combate and autoulahing transformations with which it abounds, were acceptably dome. The high troups are really clever children, and little feorge Squite a predigy in his way. This place has been commenced auspicionally, and any person who weald appear to night in the "Naiad Queen," never deserves to have any quarter. The Marsh troups will appear to night in the "Naiad Queen," never deserves to have any quarter. The Marsh troups will appear to night in the "Naiad Queen," again.

LAURA KENDE'S VARIETIES.—There was a very good and dience last night, to see "Satan in Paria," and "The School for Tierre." These misees are too maillar to the second of the first of the school for Tierre." These nieses are too maillar to the school for Tierre." These nieses are too maillar to the school for Tierre." These nieses are too maillar to the school for Tierre." These nieses are too maillar to the school for Tierre." The school for the school

LAURA KENNE'S VARISTES.—There was a very good dience last night, to see "Satan in Paria," and "School for Tigers." These pieces are too familiar to public to need any especial notice. They were very rendered. A suggestion that some of the coctum with first piece.—Count Bearssaleil's, in particula;—hardly Farisian, may not be out of piace. We are to be able to say that this pleasant theatre so. a fixed fact. The entertainments of last ever-repeated to night.

AT HER BOWERT THEATRE, "Here the Fare memoria his second, week brayely. The many dollars into, the trousury. Mr. Omhis debut here least night. The same piece this evening.

THE OTHER BRYGGARRIGHTH.—The Color at-Wood's and Buchaley's, and the "Tour time.

Wood's and Buc'dey's, and the "Tour t "s-pan," at Acade my Hall, do., do., were well for the week was spiritedly insurgurated all 70 s as